

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES, Passed at the First Session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fourth day of December, A. D. 1865, and ended on Saturday, the twenty-eighth day of July, A. D. 1866.

PUBLIC ACTS.
ANDREW JOHNSON, President. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate. LA FAYETTE S. FOSTER was elected President of the Senate pro tempore on the seventh day of March, and so acted until the end of the Session. SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHAP. XVI.—(Continued.)
An Act to establish certain Post Roads.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following be established as post roads:

MAINE.
From Portland, via West Parsonfield, and North Newfield, to West Newfield, in York county.
From North Anson, Maine, via Wakefield, to Union, New Hampshire.
From Woodman's Station, via New Gloucester and West Gloucester, to North Raymond, in Cumberland county.
From Poland to West Poland, in Androscoggin county.

MASSACHUSETTS.
From North Falmouth, via Hatchville and East Falmouth, to Waquoit.
MICHIGAN.
From Coopersville to Squire's Ferry.
From Coopersville, via Mansfield Mills, Ravenna, Slocum's Grove, Whitney's Mills, and Moreland, to Squire's Ferry.

MINNESOTA.
From Paynesville, by Norway Lake, to Six-Mile Town, on Chippewa river.
From Hastings, via Cannon Falls to Kenyon.
From Saint Cloud to Rock Ripley, on the west bank of the Mississippi river.
From Warrenton to Glencoe.
From Blue Earth City, Minnesota, to Yankin, Dakota Territory.
From Hutchinson, via Cedar, Greenleaf, Kandigoli, and Irving, to Torul.
From Henderson, via Arlington, New Auburn, Wintland Lake, and Fort Wadsworth, in Dakota Territory, to Fort Rice, on Missouri river.

NEBRASKA.
From West Point, Cummings county, to Rock Creek, in said county, ten miles.
From Pawnee City, via Preece Mills, Nebraska, to Seneca, in Kansas.
From Dakota City, via West Point to Columbus.
From Brownsville, Nebraska, to Rockport, Missouri.
From Big Sandy, Sones county, to Rose Creek, Nuckolls county.
From Plattsmouth, via Glendale, South Ben, Ashland, Salt Creek, Rock Creek, Lancaster, Saline City, Sallito, Centerville, Olive Branch, Clinton, to Beatrice.
From Plattsmouth, via 5 Mile Grove, to Weeping Water.
From Decatur, via Logan Valley, West Point, St. Charles, and Jappa, to Fremont.
From De Soto, via Arizona, to Decatur.

NEVADA.
From Carson, by way of Ophir, Washoe City, and Steamboat Springs, to Huffaker's Ranch, all in Nevada.
From Lone, by way of Canon City, to Austin, all in Nevada.
From Austin to Cortez, in Nevada.
From Austin, by way of Kingston, Twin river, and San Antonio District, to Silver Peak, all in Nevada.
From Virginia, by way of Sacramento District, Unionville, Star, Dungen, and Paradise Valley, in Nevada, to Boise City in Idaho.

NEW YORK.
From Unadilla, in the county of Otsego, via Sidney, Tompkins, and Masonville, to Comminville, in the county of Delaware.
The road from South New Berlin, in the county of Chenango, to Morris, in the county of Otsego, in the State of New York, is hereby declared to be a post road.

OHIO.
From New Carlisle, via Brant, to Dayton.
OREGON.
From Auburn to Clarksville.
From Ralles City, in the Columbia river, to Umatilla, in Umatilla county.
From Umatilla, by Le Grand, in Union county to Baker City, in Baker county.

PENNSYLVANIA.
From Tylersport, in Montgomery county, Sellers Tavern, in Bucks county.
VERMONT.
From Rasmussen, via South Danville, to Danville.
From South Danville to West Danville.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
From Wallula, by Antoine Plains, Peru, D'Orrville Lake, and Hell Gate, to Helena, Montana Territory.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Change route numbered four thousand one hundred and twenty-five, (4,125), from Middletown, in Tyler county, to Ellenboro', in Ritchie county; and route six hundred and thirty, in Tyler county, to Twigg, in Pleasant county.

WISCONSIN.
From Watome, Waushara county, to Grand Rapids Wood county.
Approved, March 14, 1866.

CHAP. XVII.
An Act to extend the Time for the Withdrawal of Goods for Consumption from public Store and bonded Warehouse, and for other Purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the passage of this act, and until the first day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, any goods, wares, or merchandise under bond, in any public or private bonded warehouse, upon which the duties are unpaid, shall be withdrawn for consumption, and the bonds cancelled, on payment of the duties and charges prescribed by law; and any goods, wares, or merchandise deposited in bond, in any public or private bonded warehouse, on and after the first day of May aforesaid, and all goods, wares, or merchandise remaining in warehouse, under bond, on said first day of May, may be withdrawn for consumption within one year from the date of original importation, on payment of the duties and charges to which they may be subject by law at the time of such withdrawal; and after the expiration of one year from the date of original importation, and until the expiration of three years from said date, any goods, wares, or merchandise, in bond as aforesaid, may be withdrawn for consumption on payment of the duties assessed on the original entry and charges, and an additional duty of ten per centum of the amount of such duties and charges.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That neither this nor any other act shall operate to prevent the exportation of bonded goods, wares, or merchandise from warehouse within three years from the date of original importation, nor their transportation in bond from the date of original importation, or the purpose of exportation; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved, March 14, 1866.

CHAP. XVIII. An Act to further secure American Citizens certain Privileges under the Treaty of Washington.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine, upon the Saint John river and its tributaries, owned by American citizens, and saved or hauled in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, (the same being unmanufactured in whole or in part,) which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act shall take effect from and after the seventeenth day of March, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.
Approved, March 16, 1866.

CHAP. XIX.
An Act in Relation to the Court of Claims.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourteenth section of an act approved the third day of March, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act to amend an act to establish a court for the investigation of claims against the United States," approved February twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and from the final judgment, or decree, in all cases heretofore decided by the Court of Claims, of the said act of March third, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, an appeal shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the United States, at any time within ninety days after the passage of this act, except in such cases where the amounts found due by said Court have been paid at the Treasury.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the regular session of the Court of Claims shall hereafter commence on the first Monday of December in each year.
Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That at the end of every term of the Court of Claims, the Clerk of said Court transmit a copy of the decisions thereof to the heads of Departments; to the Solicitor, Comptroller, and Auditor of the Treasury; to the Commissioners of the General Land Office and of Indian Affairs; to the Chiefs of Bureau; and to other officials charged with adjusting claims against the United States.

Approved, March 17, 1866.

CHAP. XX.
An Act to amend an Act to extend the Charter of the President and Directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia.
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth sections of the act to incorporate the president and directors of the Fireman's Insurance Company of Washington and Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, approved March third, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and which was extended by the act approved February seventh, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, be, and the same hereby are, repealed; the fire companies which existed at the time of the passage of said act, and upon which existence said sections were based, having ceased to exist.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the stock of said Fireman's Insurance Company shall be issued, sold, transferred, and held in the same manner that the same might have been issued, sold, transferred, and held had those sections never existed.

Approved, March 17, 1866.

CHAP. XXI.
An Act to amend an Act entitled "An Act to incorporate a national military and naval Asylum, for the relief of the totally disabled Officers and Men of the volunteer Forces of the United States."
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, Secretary of War, Chief Justice of the United States, and such other persons as from time to time may hereafter be associated with them, according to the provisions of this act, are hereby constituted and established a board of managers of an establishment for the care and relief of the disabled volunteers of the United States army, to be known by the name and style of "The National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers," and have perpetual succession, with powers to take, hold and convey real and personal property, establish a common seal, and to sue and be sued in courts of law and equity; and to make by-laws, rules, and regulations for carrying on the business and government of the asylum, and affix penalties thereto; Provided, That such by-laws, rules, and regulations are not inconsistent with the laws of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the business of said asylum shall be managed by a board of twelve managers, who shall consist of three members of the Senate, one of whom shall be the chief executive officer of the board, two vice-presidents, and a secretary; and seven of the board, of whom the president or one of the vice-presidents shall be one, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business at any meeting of the board.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall be composed of the President and Secretary of War and Chief Justice of the United States, ex officio, during their terms of office, together with nine other citizens of the United States, not members of Congress, no two of whom shall be residents of the same State, but who shall all be residents of States which furnished organized bodies of soldiers to aid in the late war for the suppression of rebellion, (no person being ever eligible who gave aid or countenance to the rebellion,) to be selected by joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives immediately after the passage of this act. The term of office shall be for six years, and until others are appointed in their places, after the first election, which shall be for three for six years, three for four years, and three for two years, to be determined by the order in which they shall be named in the resolution. New elections shall be made by joint resolution of Congress and vacancies by death, resignation, or otherwise, to be filled in like manner. No member of the board of managers shall receive any compensation as such manager, while travelling and other actual expenses incurred upon the business of the asylum may be paid. But any member of the board having other duties connected with the asylum may receive a reasonable compensation therefor, to be determined by the board.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the board of managers shall have authority to procure for early use, at suitable places, sites for military asylums for all persons serving in the army of the United States at any time in the war of the rebellion not provided for by existing laws, who have been or may hereafter be disqualified for procuring their wounds received or sickness contracted while in the line of their duty during the present rebellion, and to have the necessary buildings erected, having due regard to the health of location, facility of access, and capacity to accommodate the persons provided for in this act.

(To be continued.)

ARTHEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

MR. PUNCH, MY DEAR SIR,
I've been lingering by the Tomb of the lamented Shakespeare.
It is a success.

I do not hesitate to pronounce it as such.

You may make any use of this opinion that you see fit. If you think its publication will subvert the cause of literature, you may publish it.
I told my wife Betsy when I left home that I should go to the birthplace of the orator of Othello and other Plays. She said that as long as I kept out of Newgate she didn't care where I went. "But," I said, "don't you know that he was the greatest Poet that ever lived? Not one of these common poets, like that young idiot that writes verses to our daughter, about the roses as grow, and the breezes as blow—blessed be a Boss Poet—a philosopher, also a man who knew a great deal about everything."

She was packing my things at the time, and the only answer she made was to ask me if I was going to carry both of my red flannel night-caps.

Yes, I've been to Stratford-on-the-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare. Mr. S. is now no more. He's been dead over three hundred (300) years. The people of his native town are justly proud of him. They cherish his memory, and then as sell pictures of his birthplace, &c., make it profitable clerishin' it. Almost everybody buys a picture to put into their album.

As I stood gazing on the spot where Shakespeare is supposed to have lain down on the ice and hurt himself when a boy (this spot cannot be bought—the town authorities say it shall never be taken from Stratford) I wondered if three hundred years hence pictures of my birthplace will be in demand. Will the people of my native town be proud of me in three hundred years? I guess they won't short of that time, because they say a fat man weighs 1000 pounds which I exhibited there was stuffed out with pillars and cushions, which he said the very hot day in July, "Oh bother, I can't stand this," and commenced pulling the pillars out from under his weskies, and heaven'm at the audience. I never saw a man loose flesh so fast in all my life. The audience said I was a pretty man to come chiselin' my own townsmen in that way. I said, "Do not be angry, fellow citizens. I exhibited him simply by a work of art. I simply wish to show you that a man could grow fat without the aid of cod-liver oil." But they wouldn't listen to me. They are a low and grovelin' set of people, who excite a feeling of loath in every breast where lofty emotions and original ideas have a hidden place.

I stopped at Leamington a few minutes on my way to Stratford-on-the-Avon, and a very beautiful town it is. I went into a shoe shop to make a purchase, and as I entered I saw over the door those dear familiar words, "By Appointment to H. R. H.," and I said to the man, "Squire, excuse me, but this is too much. I have seen in London four hundred boot and shoe shops by Appointment to H. R. H.; and now you're at it. It is simply impossible that the Prince can wear 400 pairs of boots. 'Don't tell me,' I said, in a voice choked with emotion, "Oh, do not tell me that you also make boots for him. Say slippers—say that you mend a boot now and then for him; but do not tell me that you make 'em regular for him."

The man snilt, and said I didn't understand these things. He said I perhaps had not noticed in London that dealers in all sorts of articles was by Appointment. I said, "Oh, hadn't I? Then a sudden thought flashed over me. 'I have it!' I said. 'When the Prince walks through a street, he no doubt looks at the shop windows.'"

The man said, "No doubt."

"And the enterprising tradesman," I continued, "the moment the Prince gets out of sight, rushes frantically and has a tin sign painted, by Appointment, H. R. H. ! It is a beautiful, a great idea!"

I then bought a pair of shoe strings, and wringing the shopman's honest hand I started for the tomb of Shakespeare in a hired fly. It took, however, more like a spider.

"And this," I said, as I stood in the old church-yard at Stratford, beside a tomb-stone, "this marks the spot where lies William W. Shakespeare. Alas! and this is the spot where—"

"You've got the wrong grave," said a man—a worthy villager: "Shakespeare is buried inside the church."

"Oh," I said, "a boy told me this was it." The boy laughed and put the shillin' I'd given him into his left eye in a inglorious manner, an commenced movin' backwards towards the street.

I pursued and captured him, and after talking to him a spell in a skarecriste stile, I let him went.

The old church was damp and chill. It was raining. The only persons there when I entered was a fine bluff old gentleman, who was talking in an excited manner to a fashionably dressed young man. "No, Earnest Montresser," the old gentleman said, "it is idle to pursue this subject no further. You can never marry my daughter. You were seen last Monday in Piccadilly without an umbrella!" I said then, as I say now, any young man is venturesome out in a uncertain clime like this without an umbrella, lacks foresight, caution, strength of mind and stability; and he is not a proper person to intrust a daughter's happiness to."

I slapt the old gentleman on the shoulder, and I said, "You're right! You're one of those kind of men, you are—"

He wheeled suddenly round, and in an indignant voice, said, "Go way—go way! This is a private interview."

I didn't stop to enrich the old gentleman's mind with my conversation. I sort of inferred that he wasn't inclined to listen to me, and so I went on. He was right about the umbrella. I'm really delighted with this grand old country, Mr. Punch, but you must admit that it does rain rather numerously here. Whether this is owing to monarchical form of government or not, I leave all candid and unprejudiced persons to say.

William Shakespeare was born in Stratford in 1564. All the commentators, Shakesperian scholars, etc., are agreed on this, which is about the only thing they are agreed on in regard to him, except that his mantle hasn't fallen on to any poet or dramatist hard enough to hurt said poet or dramatist much. And there is no doubt if these commentators and persons continue investigation Shakespeare's career, we shall not, in due time, know anything about it at all. When a mere lad, little William attended the grammar school, because, as he said, the grammar school wouldn't attend him. This remarkable remarks comin' from one so young and inexperienced, set people to thinkin' there might be somethin' in this lad. He subsequently wrote Hamlet and George Barnwell. When his kind teacher went to London to accept a position in the offices of the Metropolitan Railway, little William was chosen by his fellow pupils to deliver a farewell address. "Go on, sir," he said, "in a glorious career. Be like an eagle, and soar, and the sooner you get the more we shall all be gratified! That's so."

My young readers, who wish to know about Shakespeare, better get these valuable remarks framed.

I returned to the hotel. Meeting a young married couple, they asked me if I could direct them to the hotel which Washington Irving used to keep? "I've understood that he was unsuccessful as a landlord," said the lady. "We've understood," said the young man, "that he busted up."

I told 'em I was a stranger, and hurried away. They were from my country, and undoubtedly represented a thrifty little well somewhere in Pennsylvania. It's a common thing, by the way for an old farmer in Pennsylvania to wake up some mornin' and find lie squirtin' all around his back yard. He sells out for 'nourious price, and his children put on gorgeous harness and start on a tower to astonish people. They succeed in doin' it. Meantime the lie it squirts and squirts, and time rolls on. Let it roll.

A very nice old town is Stratford, and a capital inn is the Red Horse. Every admirer is the great S. must go there once certainly; and to say one isn't a admirer of him, is equivalent to saying one has just about brains enough to become an efficient tinker.

Some kind persons has sent me Chawcer's Poems. Mr. C. had talent, but he couldn't spell. No man has a right to be a literary man unless he knows how to spell. It is a pity that Chawcer who had genueyness, was so uneducated. He's the wuss speller I know of.

I guess I'm through, and so I lay down my pen, which is more mighty than the sword, but which I'm afraid would stand a nither slim chance beside the needle gun. Adoo! adoo!

ARTHEMUS WARD.

The Weekly Standard.

RALEIGH, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1866.

The Election.
The people of this State voted on Thursday last for Governor and members of the Legislature.

The present incumbent, Jonathan Worth, was the only candidate for Governor. Gen. Alfred Dockery, of Richmond County, had been nominated, but declined to be a candidate. Many Union men, however, in various parts of the State have voted for Gen. Dockery, with no hope that he would be elected, but simply as a matter of principle.

We have heard but little thus far from the elections for the Legislature, but we take it for granted that a large majority of Southern men have been elected, in contradistinction from national Union men. Or, in other words, that the national Union men of the State have elected not more, probably, than one-fourth of the entire number of the two houses of the General Assembly. The entire number is 170. Of these it may be that 40 will vote to accept the Howard amendment, as the best terms that can be obtained on which to restore the Union.

It is not to be assumed, however, that this large majority thus elected to the Legislature, is in favor of the President's plan of restoration. The gist of that plan is that the States should be reorganized and governed by unmistakably loyal men, and that members of Congress should be sent who can take the test-oath. This majority does not tolerate for one moment any such view as this. Those who compose it are simply friends to the President as against the Radicals. They accept and approve all that he does which is favorable to the South, and reject all that does not favor the South, or that savors of strict loyalty or staunch nationality. They regard every Republican as a Radical; and they are exceedingly hostile to every proposition which does not favor the return of the States to the Union just as they are. If they can not return to the Union on the President's terms, as they understand them, they are prepared to remain as they are. They say they will make no more concessions.

For Governor—Jonathan Worth 718, Alfred Dockery 341.
Senators—William D. Jones 893, Moses A. Bledsoe 861.

One precinct, W. Linn's, to be heard from. Maj. Jones no doubt re-elected.

Commons—J. P. H. Russ 882, R. S. Perry 781, Calvin J. Rogers 637, J. J. Overby 566, Dr. T. L. Banks 214. Dr. Banks came out but a few days before the election, and did not canvass.

The vote polled is small. The vote polled last November was 2,100. The County could no doubt poll 2,800 to 3,000 votes. The vote cast at this election is but little more than one-third of the strength of the County.

We shall give the vote by precincts in our next.

Lenoir Right (with the Bright) Side up.
The vote for Governor at two precincts in Lenoir, is as follows: Dockery 105, Worth 153. The vote for Senator at all the precincts but one, is Coward 311, Speight 90. Commons, Bright 311, Sutton 203. A friend writes us as follows:

"We have met the enemy, and they are ours." So far as the Senate and Commons are heard from by John H. Coward, Unionist, leads James P. Speight, Destructive, and R. F. Bright, Unionist, leads Williams Sutton, Destructive, by large majorities. This is a very unexpected and gratifying gain. Mr. Bright is one of our best citizens, and will make an excellent representative. Of our old friend John H. Coward, our late faithful and efficient Senator, all I need say is that he has received the endorsement of "well done, good and faithful servant." His rejection to the Senate is a righteous judgment by an intelligent, grateful, and right-thinking people. If our whole State would present as sound men for Congress and the Legislature, the doors would soon fly open, and the State would take her place in the councils of the Union.

As Gen. Dockery declined to be a candidate, his vote was small. If he had been a candidate two months ago, the indications are that he would have been elected. The old Destructives—with what are quite as bad, their new allies, the latter-day war men—voted for Worth—of course they did—with a vim. It is probable Worth is elected, as he had no opponent. Whether he will be the Governor one year from to-day is another question, and one which your correspondent is not able to answer.

The vote in Greene County is as follows: Senate, Coward 275, Speight 170. Mr. Rountree elected to the Commons. Dockery 122, Worth 179.

Alamance County.
Rufus Y. McAllen and A. H. Boyd, Destructives, elected to the Commons.

Orange County.
John Berry elected to the Senate, and W. W. Guess and Squire D. Umsted to the Commons.

Franklin County.
Washington Harris elected to the Senate. Capt. J. J. Davis elected to the Commons.

Rowan and Davie Counties.
Senate, Rowan, R. F. Johnson 320, F. E. Shober 299. Davie, Johnson 353, Shober 189. Johnson elected. Rowan, Commons, O. G. Ford 402, W. H. Crawford 459, Dr. I. W. Jones 169, J. K. Graham 153. Messrs. Ford and Crawford, Destructives elected. Davie, Commons, J. H. Clement 338, Lanier 129, Orrel 113. Worth 476, Dockery 50.

Wayne County.
W. H. Thompson elected to the Senate, and Messrs. Everitt and Garrig to the Commons. Worth 492, Dockery 59.

New Hanover County.
Senate, E. D. Hall, Commons, R. H. Cowan, C. W. McClammy. Worth 498, Dockery 2. There are, at least, two unconditional Union men in New Hanover. These men should be remembered and honored when the Union is restored. We should like to know their names.

Carteret and Jones Counties.
Mr. Koonce elected to the Senate, and Jno. M. Perry to the Commons from Carteret. The old and faithful Senator, Dr. Arendell, was not a candidate for re-election.

Cumberland County.
W. McL. McKay and T. S. Lutterloh elected to the Commons. Dockery 17, Worth 590.

Chatham County.
A friend writing from Haywood gives the result as follows in Chatham: Senate, R. B. Paschall, Commons, Thomas W. Womble, G. Moore, and G. May. Vote in full not received. The vote at Haywood was, Dockery 61, Worth 54.

Hyde County.
Col. Peleg Spence elected to the Commons.

Brassfields, Granville.
A friend sends us the vote as follows, at this noble Union precinct: Governor, Dockery 116, Worth 82. Senate, John D. Bullock 173, J. J. Speed 7, W. B. Hughes 1. Commons, W. H. Jenkins 160, E. B. Lyon 151, H. Freeman 174, Dr. P. P. Peace 23, J. P. Littlejohn 12, B. B. Hester 37. Our friend adds: "The Howard amendment is popular here." Brassfields was one of the firmest Union precincts during the rebellion. It still maintains its integrity. It is a community of honest farmers, who can have no object but the good of their country.

Guilford County.
Senate, Peter Adams 779, Jonathan Harris 494. Commons, J. T. Morehead, Jr. 891, W. R. Smith 884, J. S. Houston 871, A. S. Holton 492, Abram Clapp 473, Mr. Blair 458. Messrs. Morehead, Smith and Houston elected. Governor, Worth 893, Dockery 438.

Davidson County.
Senate, Gen. C. M. Leach 790, T. P. Allen 589. Commons, C. F. Lowe 839, J. H. Shelton 832, C. Kinney, 542, J. H. Hilton 509. Messrs. Lowe and Shelton elected. Governor, Worth 715, Dockery 598. A friend writes as follows from Lexington:

"If the Union Convention had assembled four weeks sooner than it did, and Alfred Dockery had fully canvassed the State, he would have been elected. The Union men of Davidson intend to stand firm, and show to the world that they are as true to the government as any in the country."

Three Cheers for Randolph!
The vote for Governor in Randolph, Gov. Worth's County, is Dockery 708, Worth 564. Gov. Worth falls 76 votes behind his vote last November, and Dockery has added 141 to Holden's vote. If the Sentinel intends to have all the Union men of Randolph presented and indicted by the grand jury, it will have its hands full.

Those sterling patriots Joel Ashworth and E. T. Blair are elected to the Commons by the following vote: Ashworth 784, Blair 768, Walker 573, Gregson 385.

Wake County.
The vote of Wake County is as follows:

We regret to state that Col. J. C. Wren, Unionist, has been defeated for the Senate in Alamance and Randolph. The vote is as follows: Alamance, Wren 166, Robins 663. Randolph, Wren 790, Robins 503. Robins' majority 172.

Election.—The election yesterday for Governor and members of the Legislature came off. Owing to the want of mail facilities, and as there was no canvassing, we suppose it was not generally known, hence the very small vote. We saw no more persons in town than generally come in when the cotton market is as lively as it was yesterday. We give the result at the town box, no other precinct heard from.

Town Box—Worth, 174
Dockery, 3
Dick, 1
For the Senate—Wilson, 164
For the Commons—Hutchinson, 159
Whitley, 144
Charlotte Democrat.

Guilford Election.—At the time of going to Press, (Thursday, 3 o'clock P. M.) but little can be known in regard to the election in this County. At the Greensboro' box at 12 o'clock, 120 votes had been polled for Governor—all for Worth. At 2 o'clock P. M., the Senate stood Adams, (Conservative), 174; Harris, (Radical), 5. The votes in the Commons box had not been counted.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Vote for Governor.
The vote for Governor on the 9th of November last, was as follows:

Jonathan Worth, 31,646
W. W. Holden, 25,704

Worth's majority, 5,942
The whole vote polled was 57,350. The vote polled at the recent election will scarcely reach 50,000. There were at least 40,000 votes unpolled. Gov. Worth's vote will probably be from three to five thousand less than it was last November.

The Unionists of the State had no candidate for Governor, though in many localities Gen. Dockery has received a handsome vote. We think it highly probable that if he had taken the field and stumped the State, unembarrassed by the Howard amendment, he would have been elected. There was no enthusiasm for Gov. Worth. He has been beaten largely in his own County, Randolph, where he is best known, and the people of which are almost unanimously for the Union. His highest votes have been obtained in the old secession Counties. This shows who and where he is politically.

The "Red Strings" to be Indicted!
The large vote cast for Gen. Dockery at High Point, so has provoked the Editors of the *Sentinel*, the organ of Gov. Worth, that it says:

"The vote at High Point,—the only precinct abroad, as far as ascertained, where Gen. Dockery has obtained a larger vote than Gov. Worth,—confirms the suspicion heretofore generally entertained, of the active existence of the 'Red String' and other secret organizations in the State,—societies which we believe to be treasonable to the Constitution and prejudicial to the quietude and peace of the State. It would be well for the grand juries to look into this matter."

The "Red Strings" as they are called, are simply the HEROES OF AMERICA. We do not belong to this Order, but we are posted in relation to it. Mr. Lincoln was a member of the Order. Gen. Grant is a member of it. When pursued and shot at in the gorges of the mountains by Confederate troops, he was aided by members of this Order, and perhaps owes his life to them. Many of the Union Generals and other officers are members of it. There are, probably, ten thousand HEROES OF AMERICA in this State.—They have their signs, grips, and passwords, like the Know Nothings, to which the Editors of the *Sentinel* used to belong. They are unconditional Union men and patriots. That is all. Instead of being traitors to the Union, they are among the best friends the Union has in the State.

The organ of Gov. Worth wants them indicted. During the rebellion Gov. Vance, the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel*, and other rebels, denounced them as traitors to the Confederacy; now they are traitors to the Union! How can that be? Gov. Vance and the Senior Editor of the *Sentinel* signalized themselves by persecuting and imprisoning these very "Red Strings" during the rebellion. Now they want them indicted. This, of itself, proves that "the Confederacy" still exists in this State in every thing, except its forms. Try it, gentlemen!—try it, if you dare! The loyal men of this State will make short work of you, if you attempt to indict them on account of their Unionism. We dare you to try it. You will be crushed as you deserve, if you lift a finger against these HEROES.

We find telegraphed to the Northern papers statements of large Conservative majorities, at such places, for example, as Wilmington 1. We find a dispatch in the *New York Times*, dated Raleigh, which says, "The indications are that Worth will have an overwhelming majority. Dockery's vote is very slim. Vance received several votes in various parts of the State." All this is calculated to mislead. Nearly the entire vote for Worth at Wilmington, as elsewhere, was Destructive. That is, it was cast by persons who did all they could to destroy the government, who stubbornly refused to aid in restoring the government, and who would rejoice to see the government go to pieces.—Again, Gen. Dockery was not a candidate, and Gov. Worth's vote will be less by five thousand than it was last November. Even the telegraph lines seem to have fallen into the hands of the Destructives.

The Newbern Times.
W. I. Vestal, Esq. has disposed of the *Times* establishment to Messrs. Pool and Shotwell, and the name has been changed to that of *Journal of Commerce*.

Mr. Vestal has "fought a good fight and kept the faith" as long as he could. There is no truer Unionist in the country. Personally there is no worthier gentleman, and we wish him much success and happiness in the future, wherever his lot may be